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A SEANDER REFUTETA

In a Philadelphia paper, issued by a Member of the Society of Friends, was lately published the following article, containing a latter denunciation of Mr. SHARKEY, now Consul of the United States at Havana, on a charge which, as will be seen in the sequel, consists of an entire misrepresentation of

FROM THE "FRIEND," PHILADELPHIA, 5TH MONTH, 15. It is sometimes said, by those who rank themselves as the decided opponent as of slavery that it is not fair or honest to select isol ated cases which are of an aggravated character, either for creelty or injustice to the bondman, and hold them up, to public view, for the purpose of excharacter, either for creelty or injustice to the bondman, and hold them up, to public view, for the purpose of exciting or confirming opposition to slavery or slaveholders. But all such er sees grew out of the system which recognises one manages as having a right of property in his fellow, and in a community composed of the great variety of character which leuman nature presents such cases of crime, however revolting to the ordinary sense of right, are insoparably estached to that system, and are exponents of its inherent evils. It cannot be otherwise where mer, are educated from their earliest years in a belief that the white color of their skin gives them a superiority over the darker colored vace which no circumstances can obliterate or change; and that the construction of society readers it necessary to keep the colored portion of it deprived of all the inalienable rights of man and in the degradation of ignorance; but that in the many the sense of justice must become more or less vitiated, and the feelings of mercy and kindness stunted or perverted. The golden precept of the Saviour of man, "Do unto others as ye would have others so unto you," cannot be so universally disregarded without the moral tone of the whole community being contaminated. How constantly do we see this illustrated by the occurrences in what are called the higher classes of society in the slave States, as recorded in the daily papers published there; as, for example, the duels, the street fights, the reckless disregard for human life in the effects to gratify private revange or to pursue private interest; all which are almost uniformly allowed to escape unwhipped of justice. It is no marvel, therefore, that this state of demoralization shows itself occasionally on the bench, and that when strict justice would demand that the rights and claims of the poor black sionally on the bench, and that when strict justice would demand that the rights and claims of the poor black should be recognised and protected the ermine is found far from being unsoiled.

The following case, which we take from a late paper, is case in point. The Judge Sharkey who gave the de-ision was appointed recently United States Consul at Hacision was appointed recently United States Consul at the vana, and as the case appears to have made some noise at the time of its occurrence, and had been reported in print, it could hardly have escaped the knowledge of those at Washington who bestowed his present office on him, and thus in some measure became abettors of his crime.

and thus in some measure became abettors of his crime.

"A man of the name of Elisha Brazealle, a planter in Jefferson county, Mississippi, was attacked with a loathsome disease. During his illness he was faithfully nursed by a mulatto slave, to whose assiduous attentions he felt that he owed his life. He was duly impressed by her devotion, and soon after his recovery took her to Ohio and had her educated. She was very intelligent, and improved her advantages so rapidly that when he visited her again he determined to marry her. He executed a deed for her emancipation, and had it recorded both in the States of Ohio and Mississippi, pursuant to the laws of Mississippi at that time—the infamous prohibitory statute to which we have referred not having yet passed—and made her his wife.

"Mr. Brazealle returned with her to Mississippi, and in pro-

made her his wife.

"Mr. Brazealle returned with her to Mississippi, and in process of time they had a son. After a few years he sickened and died, leaving a will, in which, after reciting the deed of emancipation, he declared his intention to ratify it, and devised all his property to this lad.

"Some poor and distant relations in North Carolina, whom he did not know, and for whom he did not care, hearing of his death, came on to Mississippi and claimed the property thus devised. They instituted a suit for its recovery, and the

his death, came on to Mississippi and claimed the property thus devised. They instituted a suit for its recovery, and the case (it is reported in Howard's Mississippi Reports, 2 vol. p. 837) came before Judge Sharkey, our new Consul at Havana. He decided it, and in that decision declared the act of emancipation an offence against morality, and pernicious and detestable as an example; he set aside the will; gave the property of Brazealle to his distint relations, condemned Brazealle's son and his wife, that son's mother, again to bondage, and made them the slaves of these North Carolina kinsman, appear of the assets of the extent.

and made them the slaves of these North Carolina kinsman, as part of the assets of the estate.

"We quote the following extracts from the Judge's opinion:

"The state of the case shows conclusively that the contract had its origin in an offence against morality, pernicious and detestable as an example. But, above all, it seems to have been planned and executed with a fixed design to evade the rigor of the laws of this State.

"The acts of the party in going to Ohio with the slaves, and there executing the deed, and his immediate return with them to this State, point with unerring certainty to his purpose and object. The laws of this State cannot be thus defrauded of their operation by one of her own citizens. The consequence is, that the negroes, Brazealle's son and his mother, are still slaves, and a part of the estate of Elisha Brazealle. The son, being a slave, cannot take the property as devised: and I apprehend that it is equally clear that it cannot be held in trust for him."

Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the

Whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the moral law; while such a decision as is here given is an outrage upon every feeling of justice and humanity, and betrays a willingness to sacrifice the dearest rights and tenderest ties of the virtuous but helpless victim in order to pander to the detestable cupidity of the white claimants, and to deter others who might wish to emancipate their slaves from following the dictates of their better feelings in this respect. This poor woman was ruthlessly consigned to unconditional bondage among those whom she had never known; to be treated, according to their option, as a human being with an immortal soul to be lost or saved, or as the beast that perisheth; had shown the strength of her principles and the depth of her feelings by the manner in which she had watched over and nursed him who was then her master, when perhaps he may have been deserted by all others, and had evinced her mental superiority by the rapidity with which she responded to the genial influence of literary cultivation; so much so, that the pride of station and the prejudices of education had been overcome thereby, and she became the wedded wife of him who, according to the laws of the State of which he was a citizen, already possessed absolute control over her. Her husband had taken every precaution to secure her freedom, and that of their child, probably foreseeing the passage of a law, such as has since been enacted in Mississippi, forbidding emancipation, and in the full assurance that all was straight and clear, that his intentions could not be misunderstood, had, on his death-bed, bequeathed his property to his offspring. What wickedness is there that cannot be said to be connected with a system which, under such circumstances, would allow a judge not only to strip the widow and orphan of all their property, but to give them as chattels to their unrighteous gains? And what abominations connected with slavery will not our General Government countenance, when it selects such a judge to represent it in a foreign country? outrage upon every feeling of justice and humanity, and betrays a willingness to sacrifice the dearest rights and

The preceding article was placed in our hands by a gentleman of this city, to whom it had probably been forwarded for the purpose of inflicting injury upon the character of the United States Consul at Havana. His absence from the country in the discharge of important official functions, even had his excellent personal character not interposed a shield, should have protected Judge SHARKEY from such ungenerous treatment. We avail ourselves with pleasure of the opportunity afforded us to give publicity to the following Letter from an honorable Senator from Mississippi, addressed to the gentleman who had brought the "Friends" publication to his notice, conclusively vindicating the Judge's character from the reproach attempted to be cast

SENATE CHAMBER, MAY 21, 1852. DEAR SIR: I am happy in being able, in reply to your note of yesterday, to vindicate from unmerited aspersion a highly-esteemed friend, and one of the best and purest of men. The decision in the case of Hinds vs. Brazealle, referred to in the "Friend," was predicated upon a statute of the State passed to prevent the increase and accumulation of free negroes within its borders. The statute provided that no owner could emancipate his slave but by deed or will properly attested or acknowledged in court, and proof to the Legislature that such slave had performed some meritarious act for the benefit of the master, or some distinguished service for the State; and the deed or will could have no validity until ratified by spe-cial act of the Legislature. This law is referred to in the decision, and of course the assertion in the article in the "Priend" that it was not in existence at the time of the decision referred to is false. Brazealle's case was simply thin; After living for several years in a state of adults rous intercourse with his negro woman, he became de-State for his unhallowed purposes; and for the purpose, and with the intent of avoiding the aforesaid statute, he respected to be.

took her to Oh,o, and there executed a deed of emancipa tion according to the laws of that State. The eman tion never was and could not have been consum cording to the laws of Mississippi. No special act of the Legislature was had as required; no such services rendered by said woman to her master, as alleged in the "Friend," having been proven; on the contrary, the only services were of the infamous nature referred to above. fudge Sharker very properly decided that this act of mancipation, made to avoid the letter and policy of the law, was void. The language of the decision quoted in the "Friend" manifestly referred to the adulterous intercourse that existed between the parties, which from the proof appeared to be the motive for the act of emancipation. Well might it have been characterized as "an offence against morality, pernicious and detestable as an

To show that the simple act of emancipation could no have been regarded by the Judge in that light, I will refer to the case of Ross cs. Vertner, 5th Howard, Mississipp Reports, decided in 1840, some years after the case Brazealle. Ross, a wealthy planter in Mississippi, by will emancipated some four or five hundred slaves, with directions that they should be sent to Liberia. His heirs at law contested the validity of the will, relying upon the statute before referred to. The court, of which Judge SHARKEY was a member and present, unanimously de cided that the law was a police regulation enacted to pre vent the increase of free negroes in the State, and that the case then before them providing for the transporta-tion of the negroes beyond the State was not within the "mischief" of the statute, and the will was therefore sustained. This case, on account of the magnitude of the interests involved, created much excitement at the time, and subsequently gave rise to an alteration in the law; but the correctness of the decision was never questioned. Judge Sharkey occupied a sent on the supreme bench of Mississippi for twenty years, and I am sure no judge has ever lived who more "tempered justice with mercy" than did he; and no one, on retiring, has left a brighten name behind him. Kindness of heart and the largest be nevelence have ever been his characteristics, while at the same time he was never known to fail in the discharge of duty, however repugnant it may have been to his feelngs or nature. In short, such is the estimation in which he has been ever held by those who know him that in the circle of his acquaintanceship the highest complimen hat one man can bestow upon another is to say that he s "almost as good a man as WILLIAM L. SHARKEY." With much regard, I have the honor to remain, very zuly, your friend, W. BROOKE.

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER OF PLATE.

We refer readers to the letter of an intelligent corre pondent at Montevideo, which will be found below. In

addition to that, we are informed by an American gentlenan from that country that, as to the revolution which has taken place in public affairs on the La Plata, its importance cannot be overstated. Old Rosas had outlived his execrable system, and a new rule, if it brings nothing immediately better, can bring nothing worse, and any change must be necessarily a transition towards improve-The American squadron, under Commodore McKEEVER,

as we are informed verbally, and hear of by letters from American residents, was, in its action, extremely conducive to the interests of our countrymen, and the services of the little American fleet were of infinite importance to not only the interests of our own country, but to those of humanity. We understand that the Commodore received the very highest testimonials from the authorities there of the excellence of his measures.

MONTEVIDEO, MARCH 9, 1852. The decisive victory of Urquiza over the Argentine dic-tator, Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, the implacable enemy of this city, was hailed with the greatest exultation by of this city, was halled with the greatest exultation by
the "Unitarios" here. Te Deum was performed, and a
sort of Catholic thanksgiving, or civic "festa," was proclaimed by the Government. The election for President
of the State of Uruguay took place on the 27th ultimo,
and resulted in making Senor Gino President. He is an
outsider, of the "blanco" party, but his talents and character make him acceptable to the Montevideans.

During the last week the French troops, some fifteen
hundred in number, who for three years have held possession of the city as its protectors against Rossa and his

sion of the city, as its protectors against Rosas and his General, were all embarked on board the troop ships, (frigates armed en flute,) and are now on their way to France. Previous to their departure, a famous entertainment, con-cluding with a brilliant ball at the theatre, was given by the authorities to the French, and to which all foreign fect discipline of this fine corps, together with the amiable manners of the officers, have made the French very popu-lar; and indeed Montevideo is in itself almost a French city, nearly all the shopkeepers and most of the citizens and trades-people being French, and that language being nearly as much spoken as the native Spanish.

In place of the neat, orderly, admirably kept French soldiers, the city is now swarming with the rabble of the

In place of the neat, orderly, admirably kept French soldiers, the city is now swarming with the rabble of the Brazilian army. These, since the great battle which decided the fortenes of Rosas and Urquiza, and where, strange as it seems to us who judge by their outward appearance, they fought well and did good service, have been brought down and deposited here until they can be sent back to Brazil; or, as some suspect, until the hard terms of the treaty is fully complied with, the city being held in the mean time as a sort of pledge. The terms of this secret treaty betwen Montevideo and Brazil, and guarantied by Urquiza, have not yet been made public, but enough has leaked out to create some discontent in this province, for it is believed that it gives to Brazil nearly one-third of the whole State of Uruguay, a portion of which, however, has always been considered debatable ground, over which neither Government had exercised legal jurisdiction. The old "blanco" party will not, without a struggle, yield up any of the Oriental state, and perhaps out of this will spring new disturbances in this unhappy region.

With the city, however, peace is the chief object; for this they are ready to make almost any sacrifice—at least of the country; and look upon the territory rather as matter of trading interest than as a subject of state pride. Indeed, the city of Montevideo can hardly possess any strong nationality. For the last nine years its isolation in regard to the country has been complete, and its only intercourse with the world has been through foreigners. Its population is also chiefly foreign, at least that portion which is most active and influential, and its policy is dictated chiefly by the requirements of trade. It is, in short, rather a sort of fair, or caravansera, for strangers to buy and sell, and temporarily to lodge in, than a city. A long course of commercial prosperity may make of it something better. It is finely situated, and is capable of becoming the New Orleans of this mighty confluence of rivers every thing remains quiet in that city. Urquizs has decreed that the red badges should continue to be worn, without, of course, the "devisa."

RETURNING REASON.—In the course of a discussion RETURNING REASON.—In the course of a discussion in the New York Common Council a few days since, growing out of a resolution offered by one of the Aldermen to appoint a committee of five to extend the courtesies of the city to the officers of the frigate Prince of Orange, one of the members observed that he would go for the resolution if it was to show honor to the Dutch; but if it was another Kossuru affair he was opposed to it. They wasted thousands on that man, and now Aldermen could look back and see what fools they were. An outsider here audibly remarked, continues the report, "that the Alderman of the XVth was making a candid confession."

Transible Accident.—A son of Mr. William Spendley, of Binghampton, about thirteen years old, living with his uncle, Richard Spendley, at Smithboro', was killed on Tucaday afternoon last, in the following manner: He was engaged in driving a span of horses attached to a roller or leveller, in the field of his uncle. Two hired men and Mr. S. were at work in different parts of the field, in sight of the team. Abut five o'clock they discovered the team had stopped, and supposing the lad had gone to the house for water took no further notice of it until the long time the team remained still attracted their attention, when, going to the spet, they found the boy under the roller dead, with the lines in his hands, having been in that condition upwards of half an hour.—Owners (N. Y.) Gazette.

POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

The subjoined Official Letters, containing interesting information relating to the operations of the Post-Office Department, were laid before the Senate

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY 20, 1852. SIR: Upon the receipt of an official copy of the resoluion of the Senate of the 25th of March last, by which the Postmaster General was requested "to report to the Se-nate the whole number of letters which passed through the Post Office of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1851; distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, those paid by stamps from those paid in cash," together with certain other matters therein specified, I referred the same (with the exception of such parts thereof as relate to the operations of the dead letter office) to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Departnent, who has by law the settlement of the accounts of the Post Office Department, and the official custody of the quarterly returns of postmasters, and the other papers and books necessary to be examined for the purpose of furnishing, as far as practicable, the information called for by the said resolution; and I directed the proper examinations to be made to enable me to answer so much of the said resolution as related to the operations of the dead letter office for the last fiscal year.

In compliance with the said resolution, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Auditor upon so

In compliance with the said resolution, I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the Auditor upon so much of the resolution as was so referred.

Presuming that the object of the Senate in calling for the cost of transportation and the amount of postage collected in each State was to furnish the means of comparing the cost of transportation with the receipts from postages by States, it is deemed but just to say that, in the division of the cost of transportation among the States, the whole cost of a route extending from one State to another, and even through several States, is charged to the State to which the route is assigned by its number, generally to the State in which the route as entered on the route register is made to commence. Thus the whole cost of service on a route from Buffalo, New York, through Eric, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio, to Detroit, Michigan, if embraced in a single contract, would be charged to the State of New York. Again: the entire cost of a route extending quite through a State, and used for the transportation of a great mail, may be charged to such State, although nearly the whole of that cost is incurred for a high grade of service necessary for the transportation of letters and other matter on which the postage is collected at great commercial cities in other and perhaps distant States. Thus \$75,000 per annum of the cost of transportation charged to the State of North Carolina is for transportation of the great Northern and Southern mail over a route which is of very little importance to that State. In the same manner the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois are charged with the cost of service, which is important and expensive, mostly in consequence of the weight of the great through cost of service, which is important and expensive, mostly in consequence of the weight of the great through mails, which are made up and delivered in other States; and the State of Missouri is now charged with \$19,500 for the cost of service from Independence, near its western boundary; to Salt Lake, and \$18,000 for the service from Independence, to Santa Fe, while probably but a small norion of the postage earned by these routes is collected

It will therefore be seen that, in instituting any comparison, these circumstances should be duly considered, as well as the fact that the great cost of transportation on the most important routes is incurred to a large extent on account of the mails passing between such offices as the following, at which there were collected in postages du-

ch, viz: New York	\$531,830 89	
Philadelphia		
Boston,		
New Orleans	. 117,886 85	
Baltimore	. 99,670 87	50
Cincinnati	82,333 16	
Saint Louis	58,062 81	
In reply to so much of the resolution	of the Senat	21

relates to the operations of the dead letter office during the last fiscal year, I have the honor to state that the num-ber of dead letters received at that office is estimated by the officer having charge thereof at 2,750,000, agreeing in that respect with the estimate of the Auditor; and that during the same period the number of dead letters conaining money, opened, registered, and sent out for de The aggregate amount of money found in the

same \$40,336 73 The number of such letters delivered5,347 The amount of money therein.......\$36,090 61 The number of letters returned unclaimed.....1,106 The nominal amount of money in the same \$4,246 12 A few of the unclaimed letters have been restored to their owners since the close of the fiscal year, and the re-

will be found to be stated in the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, annexed to my last annual report (and which has just been printed) as a part of the documents accompanying the President's annual message. To the statements contained in such report of the Third Assistant, and to the tables thereto annexed, I beg leave most respectfully to refer the Senate.

The money found during the year ended June 30, 1851.

in letters which are still unclaimed, is now being examined and registered, and will soon be prepared for conversion into funds which can be deposited in the Treasury of the United States. It would have been sooner done if the clerical force of the office had been sufficient to dispatch s business with promptness and accuracy.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most

edient servant, N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

May 14, 1852.

Sin: It is impossible for me to answer fully and exactly the several inquiries embraced in the Senate's resolution of the 25th of March last.

The present clerical force of my office is barely sufficient to perform its current business; and to answer the resolution fully would, I have no doubt, require it to be doubled, for the space at least of one year.

The circumstances of the case are such that I am compelled, in a great degree, to resort to estimates, and even then without such data as to render the results strictly reliable.

reliable.

The first inquiry in the Senate's resolution calls "for the whole number of letters which passed through the Post Office of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1851, distinguishing the paid from the unpaid; those paid by stamps from those paid by cash; also, the number of free letters; also, the number of drop letters."

Leaves paid by cash and unpaid....... .69,915,197 Then estimating the number paid by cash to have been 3-64ths of this amount, we have

as paid letters ... Leaving as unpaid letters Paid by stamps 1.270.08Letters conveyed by European steamers. 56,908 1,323,667 2,416,250 Do do Dead Letters... California

letters which passed through the Post Office of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1851.

The amount of postage due on dead letters for the same year was \$165,125 by estimate.

The number of free letters is computed from the returns of postmasters for a single quarter, and may be regarded as rather below the actual amount, as in some cases postmasters fail to enter in their returns the free letters deliwered from their office upon which by law they are allowed a commission of two cents.

miscellaneously selected offices, and which I believe give a fair though not an exact result.

In answer to the inquiry embracing the "printed matter," by calculation I estimate that the aggregate number of newspapers and pamphlets chargeable with postage which passed through the Post Office of the United States

Transportation.\$47,690.25 New Hampshire .27,662.00 .48,643.98 100,784.21 108,700.68 540,686.65 .132,164.84 177,592.38 .62,176,19 ..12,088.20 .321,251.60 59,220.44 1,351,373.68 106,049.71 .56,813,37 174,290.72 20,508.45 595,070.86 aware .. .8,717.85 146,105.64 244,229.18 84,288.84 169,425.21 .154,126.10 South Carolin 118,918.30 170,054.59 .107,281.74 144,262,86 28,831.58 .81,701.55 139,349.30 133,391.63 99,388.28 115,441.97 ..81.189.93 .74,142,59 .101,313.23 138,623,31 82,528.72 48,787.90 165,802.66 .66.546.80 ...1,192.89 .87,121.70 8,550.26 148,404.67 154,269.77 209,063.20 ..76,225.82 .156,685.71 485,758.78 116,799.50 138 548 8 36,720.22 ...84,484.77 ..111,515.87 102,540.74 California 302,247,38 .350.00

Across the Isthnus of Panama, under reaty with New Grenada..... \$6,404,378,65 The above take of transportation embraces (with the as are classified by States upon the books of this office. A portion of the expenses of the Department charged to transportation, consisting of river mails, route agents, irregular service, and some cases of recognised service, are consequently not included; but it is believed that this table furnishes with sufficient accuracy the information called for

.42,039,86

Vebraska

District of Coumbia

New York to Bremen 166,416,68

The number of litters conveyed by the Cunard, Col-lins, Bremen, and Favre lines for the same period is as

By the Cunard line, whole number. By the Collins linedo	843,144
By the Bremen linedo	313,241
the workers are the state of the	3,909,186
Unpaid by Cunard line Paid by do Unpaid by Collins line Paid by do Unpaid by Bremen line Paid by do Unpaid by Havre line Paid by do	1,097,911 497,165 845,979 206,032 107,209 91,072
	8,909,186
Number of newspapers conveyed by same lin	es, respec-

tively, and the amount of postage collected on the same By Cunard line... By Collins line... By Bremen line... .637.168 .224.278872.546...at 2 cts. each...\$17,450 92

overnment: By Cunard line collected in United States \$309.494 44 do Great Britain 226,543 17 By Collins line collected in United States \$131,127 85

It is estimated that three-fourths of the postages by the Cunard and Collins lines collected in the United States have been collected in the large offices, at which the com-missions are 122 per cent., and that the average rate of missions are 12s per cent., and that the average rate of commissions paid on the remaining one-fourth has not exceeded thirty per cent. According to this calculation, the commissions paid to our postmasters on the balance due and paid to Great Britain amounts to.....\$10,039 06

The balance due and paid to the British Go-

%, say, \$44,618 09, at 121 per cent\$5,577 26 14,872 69, at 30 per cent.

A portion of this sum is returned to the Department in the shape of surplus commissions at the large offices. The amount received from the British Government on closed mails was \$45,279.41.

closed mails was \$45,279.41.

The amount paid to the British Government on closed mails was \$6,306.80.

The amount of postage by transatlantic steamers on letters to and from China and Continental Europe this office has no means of determining, as the post bills from the New York and Boston offices do not distinguish be-

tween them.

The number of letters conveyed between New York and California and New York and Oregon, via Chagres and Panama, and the amount of postages collected thereon, are as follows: Number of letters sent and received.

istinguish between the California and Oregon letters; or do they state the number of newspapers sent and re-eived by the same line nor the number of free letters. It is therefore not in my power to furnish this information. The number of letters and newspapers conveyed by the Charleston and Havans steamers, and the amount of costage collected thereon, are as follows:

Letters ... Amount of letter postage......\$9,156 87 Amount of newspaper postage

I estimate the whole number of ship letters received during the same period at 339,032, and the amount paid for the same \$6.780.64. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, J. W. FARRELLY, Auditor.

Hon. N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

Tur Critic Exopus.—The flight of emigrants from Ireland across the Atlantic still continues without the slightest symptom of diminution. The number leaving the port of Cork, taking the Liverpool route, may be in some measure shown by the fact that one firm alone has chartered twenty-five ships to one port only, that of Boston, during the past four months, each ship containing at an average 400 passengers. These were from various parts of the country, the number from Dublin county alone being 1,084. Three ships setting sail from Queenstown took 636 passengers to Boston, most of them of a comfortable description of farmers. The amount of the exodus direct from the port of Limerick for Canada and the United States, from the 20th of March to the 1st of May instant, comes up to the number of 2,895 persons. THE CELTIC EXODUS.—The flight of emigrants from the United States, from the 20th of March to the 1st of May instant, comes up to the number of 2,895 persons. This is but the preliminary of the spring season of 1852. The analysis exhibits eleven ships for New York with 1,477 passengers, and eight ships for Quebec with 1,418 passengers—total, nineteen ships and 2,895 passengers. [London paper.

the bear best gained to well and the stand

free printed matter passing through his office	STATES AND	Deaf and	Dumb.		nd.	nd Idiotic, returned by			Idiotic.		
during the same period was	TERRITORIES.	White. Col'd.	Sl'vs Agg.	White. Col'd	Slaves. Agg		Col. Sl'vs	Agg. WI	hite.	Col. Sl'vs-	Age
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PRETENDED SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

FROM THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

In looking over our exchanges from different parts of the country, we are struck with the frequency of reported cases of lunacy arising from the "spiritual-manifestation" delusions of the day; and there is no reason to doubt that very many occur which are prevented by friendly delicacy from being made public. It will do to laugh at hallucinations when they are simply ridiculous; but these, absurd as they are in essence, are too serious in their effects for derision. Addison has finely remarked that "Babylon in ruins is not so affecting or so solemn a spectacle as an intellect overthrown." Who will say that the imposture which destroys mind is not more truly and more sadly a public calamity than the conflagration or the whirlwind which destroys matter? This spiritual rapping" humbug is no longer confined to a ittle knot of itinerant charlatans. It has votaries scatered all over the country, and has even beguiled a portion of the press into countenancing the fantastic tricks it plays before high heaven. It has not only deceived the ignorant and the weak, but has imposed upon men of high capacities and large acquirements. It is, in fact, fast gaining a foothold among the best accredited and most deplorable follies of the time.

It is useless to argue against delusions like this. Of

all things, those which are the most irrational best defy the weapons of reason. Phantasms of this description may perhaps be conjured down in Latin, but can never be debated down in plain English. Each must have its brief day, and vanishes at last only to be succeeded by another in different shape. In the very nature of man there is an appetite for the wonderful, which, under favorable circumstances, is capable of swallowing the greatest absurdities. Machiavelli but stated the naked truth when he declared that "mankind are so simple that the deceiver will never want a dupe to let himself be gulled." It holds good in every age, and among every nation and tribe under heaven. Ignorance may be peculiarly exposed to delusion, but education is no safeguard against it. In the days of witchcraft your Leo Tenths, Sir Matthew Hales, and Cotton Mathers were as profoundly deluded as your Gellie Duncans, Agnes Sampsons, and Barbara Napiers; and the ranks of learning have contributed their full numerical quots to the clairvoyant neophytes of the present day. To be sure, it does not often happen now-a-days that much learning makes people mad, but by no means is it true that a well-stored intellect implies also a wellmainder are yet on hand in the dead letter office.

There is also another class of dead letters which contain articles of value other than money, such as bonds, notes of hand draws hill of the dead letters which contain articles of value other than money, such as bonds, notes of the day of the da or their heads teapots. The truth is, that since man has left Eden folly has been indigenous to this world of ours; this carried about like thistle down on every breeze that blows, and easily takes root on all soils and in high as well as low places.

> of our prodigious advance in all that is great and wise: but is it one whit more civilized or respectable to hold converse with spirits by mystic raps on the table or wainscot, than, as in olden time, over the chafing-dishes of neromancers and sorcerers? It may be more scientific, but, after all, is it a particle more rational to say that it is an Odic force that permits this, than as of yore to attribute it to the Evil One? In fact, were not our ancestors, on the whole, the more philosophical in imputing it to a power which they knew did exist, and had existed from time immemorial, rather than to an agency of which the

> May 15th, 1852:?
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> "For three weeks past she has been thrown into a superior magnetic, condition, in which she has remained from three to four hours a day, when messages have been delivered by the following distinguished spirits: Franklin, on physical and moral laws; Washington, on government; J. Q. Adams, on the rights of slavery; Z. Taylor and A. Jackson, on war; Noah Webster, Bonaparte, W. E. Channing, Judson, Byron, Milton, Penn, and others, all breathing forth a moral purity and harmony of philosophy worthy of those from whom they purport to emanate. These lectures have all been taken down by three different scribes, and when finished will be published, that the world may judge of their merit. "The Harbinger of Peace" is the title which has already been given this work, and, thus far, it is highly characteristic of the name it is to bear."

learned Judge, (Edmonds) as detailed by his own pen in No. III. of the New York Shekmah?

It was thus that William Penn appeared, and said that he had been one of my guardian spirits since the inci-dent of the kitten; that he happened to witness that, and was struck with the effect it had produced upon me. He had ever since been near me, trying to influence me, and had influenced, though not enough to keep me always from going astray. He had, however, helped much to produce in me my repugnance to slavery, and to inflict-

ng suffering. Sir Isaac Newton next appeared, and told me he was wrong in considering the attraction of gravitation as a distinct and substantive principle, for it was, in fact, nothing but the effect of a combination of motion—motion being a principle that pervaded all created things, and one of its effects was gravitation.

Swedenborg then appeared, and said to me that in his revelations of what he had seen he was right and truthful, and to be relied upon; but not in the theory which he had built upon them; and especially be mentioned his doctrine of correspondences, and his attempt to recognize the revealable with the results.

Posson once boasted that he could write the history of human folly in five hundred volumes. The boast was not unreasonable in his day, but in ours it would make a fool of the man who ventured it.

A NEW FOUND LAKE.

Some of the Eastern papers doubt the statement, re-cently published, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of a newly-discovered lake of considerable size, within fifteen or twenty miles of the Falls of St. Anthony. People living on the seaboard have very inadequate notions of the extent of the West. There is more land to the acre lying between the Mississippi and the Missouri than they have ever dreamed of. In regard to this lake the proof below should satisfy every body. Except that the general features of the country are known, and the more marked characteristics reported by explorers and trappers and the native Indians, the whole territory of country west of the Mississippi and north of the northern line of Iowa. stretching back to the Rocky Mountains, is an almost unexplored country. There may be lakes fifty miles across, large rivers, ranges of high hills, extensive elevated plateaus, and a thousand topographical and geographical features and curiosities, unknown to the white man in this great wild Indian country. The St. Anthony Express gives a circumstantial account of the discovery, which we

Calvin A. Tuttle and John H. Stevens, two of the old-"Calvin A. Tuttle and John H. Stevens, two of the oldest and most reliable settlers in Minnesota, together with several others, including the writer hereof, some two weeks since spent three days in the exploration of this lake. They found it to be from thirty to forty miles in length, and full fifteen miles in width, containing an area of four hundred and fifty square miles. They also found numerous islands in this lake, many of which they visited, and one in particular, that will be found on survey to measure full three thousand acres. The explorers, furthermore, found the lake to contain an innumerable multitude of fish, and to be the resert of weights wild. titude of fish, and to be the resort of myriads of wild fowl, countless as the sands of the sea shore. They found its scenery indescribably beautiful. They found, moreover, a splendid belt of timber skirting the borders of the lake, to the width of from three to five miles, rich in every

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAKE. - A lake about two miles and a half long, and located about eight miles from the village of Brighton, Canada, burst its banks on the 21st ultimo, and completely drained out the water on the neighboring land. The bank through which the water broke was about forty feet in height. The rush of water dug a channel twenty-five feet deep and one hundred feet wide for a length of two miles wavesting forces there. length of two miles, uprooting forest trees, carrying away mill-dams, and drowning two men. Thus occurred the

THE SNALL-POX .- The last accounts received from Hong Kong represent the small-pox as prevailing to an alarming degree, both among the Chinese and Europeans.

Among the former it was of course particularly fatal, Among the former it was of course particularly fatal, while, strange to say, even vaccination did not protect the Europeans from its ravages. The only effect this great preventive, heretofore considered infallible, appeared to have, was to mitigate the severity of the attack, as

BRITER TO BE BORN LUCKY THAN RICH.—The Dillon family, descendants of Lord Dillon, of Ireland, have inherited an estate valued at upwards of \$7,000,000. We understand that our lucky fellow-citizen, Dr. John Bull, the great Sarsaparilla man, is an heir by marriage, and comes in for a snug little share amounting to three or four hundred thousand dollars. This is what we call good luck in reality.—Louisville Journal.

power which they knew did exist, and had existed from time immemorial, rather than to an agency of which the world never heard, and which, when separated from its name and recolved into a definition, is found to be nothing more nor less than just "such stuff as dreams are made of." In what respect are our modern "mediums," who utter prophecies, tell fortunes, prescribe remedies, and recover stolen goods, more creditable to this generation than the magicians of the fifteenth century, who did precisely the same thing with the aid of only a little more barbarous jargon and fantastic gesticulation? Where in Edmond Dickenson's Quintessences of the Philosophers, or Jacob Bohmen's Temporal Mirror of Elernity, or in the Servant of God and Secretary of Nature," or in any standard work of the Middle Ages, can you find any thing to beat the following from the New York Spiritual Telegraph of May 15th, 1852:?

"For three weeks past ahe has been thrown into a superior magnetic, condition, in which she has remained from three to four hours a day, when messages have been delivered by the following distinguished spirits: Franklin, on physical and moral laws; Washington, on government, J. Q. Adams, on the rights of slavery; Z. Taylor and A. Jackson, on war; Noah Webster, Bonaparte, W. E. Channing, Judson, Byron, Milton, Penn, and others, all breathing forth a moral purity and harmony of philosophy worthy of those from whom they purport to emanate.

[Providence Journal.] earching the heavens for planets and comets.

[Providence Journal.

THE UNDERGROUND RATLEGAD .- A trial lately had in the United States District Court for New York city, be-fore Judge Juneon, tends to show where at least a part of the money comes from that supports the underground railroad and other contrivances by which the Anti-slavery Society carry on their machinations against the peace and prosperity of the South. A letter from New York